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# Social Trends

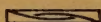
THE MAN  
THE MACHINE  
AND THE JOB

August-September  
1930



## By EDWARD MARKHAM

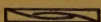
Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,  
To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den,  
Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth  
lies close to the stone;  
It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.  
They ask but leave to labor for a taste of life's delight,  
For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses water-tight.  
They ask but the right to labor, and to live by the  
strength of their hands,  
They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience  
like the sea sands.  
And the right of a man to labor, and his right to  
labor in joy,  
Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates  
of hell destroy,  
For it came with the making of man and was kneaded  
into his bones,  
And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of  
crumbled thrones.



"It is not because of his toils that I lament the poor.  
. . . But what I do mourn over is that the lamp of  
his body should go out; that no ray of heavenly or  
even earthly knowledge should visit him, but only, in  
the haggard darkness, like two spectres, Fear and In-  
dignation. . . . That there should one man die  
ignorant, who had capacity for knowledge, this I call  
tragedy."—*Thomas Carlyle.*



"I know by my own feelings and desires what these  
men want, what would have saved them from this  
lowest depth of savagery; employment which would  
foster their self-respect and win the praise and sym-  
pathy of their fellows, and dwellings which they could  
come to with pleasure, surroundings which would  
soothe and elevate them; reasonable labor, reasonable  
rest."—*Wm. Morris.*



"Upon the framework of political democracy we  
have erected a superstructure of financial oligarchy,"  
—*Woodrow Wilson.*



# SOCIAL TRENDS

*A Digest of Useful Information on Current  
Social Events and Problems*

Alva W. Taylor, Editor

101 Bowling Ave.

Nashville, Tenn.

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## *The Man, the Machine and the Job*

Ours is the machine age. The machine is to our time what art was to the renaissance, philosophy to Greece, religion to the Hebrews and imperialism to the Europe of yesterday.

Says Stuart Chase: "One Sunday afternoon in the year 1765 an instrument maker named James Watt took a stroll over Glasgow Green towards the Golf House, his brows in a tangle of perplexity. Suddenly he smiled. And that, my friends, was perhaps the most momentous smile in all the long history of mankind. With it, Watt solved the problem of a vacuum in a steam chamber, and made a practicable steam engine possible. With it, the industrial revolution was born; the great procession of the machine began to march. A billion and a half horsepower of mechanical energy is today the legacy of that smile."

Today we can produce more manufactured goods than we can buy. We are over-equipped with machinery, we have put an over-emphasis upon making things up and upon selling goods, neglecting agriculture which is the basis of all and failing to engineer socially on the human side with the same efficiency that we have engineered on the machine side. The result is impoverished millions on the side from which food and raw materials come and unemployed millions on the side that must consume the goods we make. The great paradox of our time is that in the richest nation in history at the very climax of its material success as a whole, there are millions poorly remunerated for their labor or without a wage altogether. At the zenith of physical engineering, social engineering is frowned upon and with corporations dominating business, cooperation is denounced as socialism. Arthur Nash used to say, "The corporations have shown us the way—change that first r to an o"—

great  
Depression

in other words, do socially just what the corporation does financially. The stars in their courses battle for that change, the corporations use that method, they go from merger to merger, competition tends to cease to be the law of trade—cooperation tends to become the law of life.

#### PUT THE SPIRIT INTO THE WHEELS

Ghandi, believing that the machine is making a robot of the man and enthroning a capitalistic oligarchy, advocates a return to village provincialism and hand work industry. He would scrap the age of steam and electricity with all their steel and concrete instruments and return to a simple pastoral life. One had as well talk about purging humanity of aspiration. The age of the machine is another step in the conquest of nature's forces. In the auto and the radio are revelations of the mysterious forces of creation. Where men once adventured in primitive forests and sought to conquer one another with battle axe and gun, they now adventure into uncharted realms of the physical world and seek the conquest of its forces. They harness a mighty stream of broken molecules and seek to chain the Herculean forces of the atom; they hitch the lightning to wheels and make invisible waves carry their thoughts; they grind rocks into dust and remould them into skyscrapers and endless ribbons of pavement; they rebuild the forge of Vulcan into gigantic vats where iron is made to flow like water; they banish space and step-up time and make the tireless iron man do the work of millions.

Today the wage earner enjoys things that Queen Elizabeth would have given her kingdom to enjoy; his ten year old son knows more than old Archimides; his wife is appavelled in garments King Solomon's wives would envy; his table would bring water to the mouth of a gourmand of five hundred years ago. The machine made it all possible. It lifts drudgery from his shoulders, shortens his work day, increases his wages, diversifies his life, raises his standard of living, takes him to see the world, expands his knowledge, creates for him a new world.

The three greatest things that have happened in the historical world are the teachings of Jesus, the founding of democratic government and the discovery of the scientific method. Science has made man master of the physical forces, democracy has offered him control of his own social goverance, the teachings of



Jesus challenge him to find a way out of the selfish use of his powers with joy to his soul.

Once nature mastered him and filled him with fear, tyrants and aristocracies mastered him and made him a serf, superstition mastered him and gave him hocus pocus instead of art and science. Now he can master them all. The machine is his greatest servant. It only remains for him to democratize its control and put the heaven of justice and righteousness into the complex of property relationships it has created.

## HOW MACHINES REPLACE MEN

A mechanical stone dressing machine now does the work that once required 600 men with hand tools. Now a monorail device will set stone twice as rapidly as men can do it and will doubtless result both in a reduction of hands and the lowering of wages.

A new electrical welding machine will turn out hollow pipe ten times as fast as the old machine.

The Butter and Cheese Journal reports the invention of an automatic butter wrapping and card printing machine with which six men can wrap in quarter portions and put cartons on more than six tons of butter in an eight-hour day.

In modern steel making eight men can turn out one hundred tons where formerly they turned out five and one-half.

Where General Motors in its Saginaw foundry one year ago employed 10,500 men, there are now employed only 2,500, most of them at lower wages, but without lowering production.

One power shovel today can excavate as much dirt on a city street as it required two hundred unskilled laborers to shovel thirty years ago.

Twenty years ago all glass tubes were made by glass blowers. Today one machine makes as many as did six hundred of these skilled men then.

Ten years ago an automatic machine for the making of electric light bulbs was invented which produced 73,000 in twenty-four hours; formerly one man could make seventy-five in a day. Recent improvements so increase this productivity that each machine displaces two thousand workers.

Under the old hand process it would require a million men to make ten thousand Ford cars in the time now required and they would cost ten thousand dollars each.

The invention of the linotype enabled one printer

to set as much type as five could set by the old hand method and do it with less labor. Now the new teletype threatens to throw hundreds of linotypists out of jobs.

The strip mining of coal has produced a power shovel that lifts a ton at a time, dumps it in cars and returns for a second bite in three-quarters of a minute. With it three men can load five thousand tons in a ten-hour day.

A big excavating machine is now at work that will lift fifteen tons of earth at a time and carry it a city block or lift it to the height of ten stories with no other help than hands to pull levers.

In the copper mines at Butte one man now gets out as much metal as did four in the days when these mines made Marcus Daily and Senator Clarke multimillionaires.

The wheat harvest of the mid-west was made this summer by 3,000 men where only a few years ago 70,000 were required, due to the new combination motor driven harvester and thresher. Mechanical corn huskers and cotton pickers are rapidly being perfected. Henry Ford's agents demonstrated in Armenia that one of his little tractors could do the work that fifty men previously did under primitive methods. He claims that plowing with a tractor in U. S. costs only one-fourth as much as with horse power.

The making of books is now being done with mechanical, standardized, mass production methods. In one bindery sixty thousand are bound, boxed and shipped within a day. Thirty-eight operations once slowly done by hand are now done by iron hands and fingers which print, fold, cut, sew, bind, assemble and pack the books.

A dough mixer and one man do the work of twenty bakers.

One girl with a rib cutting (clothing) machine does the work of 25 cutters; with a button-hole machine that of 50.

The lasting machine enables one man to do the work of 10 shoemakers; machines now do 90 per cent of the work of making a shoe.

One carton machine does the work of 20 hand wrappers.

A new process is said to double the amount of gasoline that can be refined from a barrel of crude oil.

One operator on an open hearth charging machine does the work of 40 workers.

A pig casting machine with seven operators took the place of sixty.



The great Corliss engine in 1876, the wonder of the world, generated 2,500 horsepower; a modern electric generator generates 85,000 horsepower.

The sewing machine was invented just 100 years ago, the railway 104 years ago, the telegraph 95, the telephone 55, fast printing press 85, the iron beam for construction 75, the steel ship 60 years ago. The power loom was made practical only 95 years ago. A century of America is better than all the milleniums of Cathay.

With a cigar making machine one man does the work of 15.

Two men do the work of eight, helped by an automatic stoker.

The bottle making machine increased the output per man from 45 to 950 bottles per hour.

An automatic conveyor enables 12 men to do the work of 150.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has installed a mechanical device by which two or three men will switch as many cars as four hundred previously set about a yard.

In the paper box industry in fifteen years the number of workers has decreased one-third and the output has increased one hundred and twenty per cent.

Methane gas has been produced from cornstalks at the University of Illinois. It is one of the prime constituents of illuminating gas.

Two hundred years ago few wore stockings. In Washington's day not one in five hundred wore them.

Successful experiments in the automatic control of flying airplanes have been made. A recent test with gyroscope equipment made a successful flight of several hundred miles.

The dial telephone reduces the operating force to one-third and will replace thousands of "hello" girls.

A mechanical tobacco setting machine, operated by three men, has met with good success.

In 1898, 239 automobiles were made in this country. In 1910 there were 200,000 manufactured at an average cost of \$1,000.00.

The Canadian National Railways has installed telephones on all its best trains. Passengers can radio telephone long distance at will.

The dictaphone makes it possible for two typists to do the work of nine stenographers and save the employer time in dictating.

A check-writing machine that does the work of six

clerks is in successful use. It will write a check every minute.

The magnetic crane operated by two men replaces 128 men.

Twelve men operating a crane take the place of 37 in pouring molted metals.

In New York City there is a great electric power house without a workman. All the machinery is automatic and is automatically co-ordinated. Mr. Televox, the mechanical man, reports upon conditions whenever he is called up.

An automobile frame factory is now run without a mechanic. It runs day and night, starting with mere strips of steel, it assembles, rivets and puts together the entire frame in one and one-half hours, moving on a conveyer, and turns out 75,000 units per year.

Very good print paper is made from cornstalks, and a number of journals in the corn belt are using it. Now, Professor Sweeny of Ames, Iowa, has perfected a process for making an artificial hardwood out of it. It is said to be as hard as oak and to be good for making furniture and paneling.

Today one machine worker does the work three did in 1914.

Forty years ago our national income was 12 billion; last year it was 90 billion.

In 1812 we mined 50,000 tons of coal; our yearly output is now more than a half billion tons.

Our electric power output doubles every five years.

Only 15 years ago the marvel of the long distance telephone was perfected; today we radio the world.

In 1782, after milleniums of sailing the seas, Lord Nelson's Victory was the largest ship ever built; it was 186 feet long. Today the 1,000-foot ship is building.

In 1790 the U. S. patent act was passed providing that Thomas Jefferson and three members of his cabinet should pass upon every application.

"American industry can easily make in eight months all that it can dispose of in twelve."—*Magazine of Wall Street*.

"We have business stagnation because there is more of everything than can be sold at a profit."—*Bernard Baruch*.

"Over-production means curtailed employment and reduced earnings, and reduced earnings mean lessened purchasing power. The new purchasing power should come first or industry will 'choke down.'"—*Henry F. Kendall to American Cotton Association*.



STUART CHASE ON THE  
MAN AND THE MACHINE

christian  
The best of all books so far written on the subject is by Stuart Chase (Men and Machines. \$2.50. Macmillan). A research scholar and an expert economist, he escapes the sins of the academic, knows how to write, and is not ashamed to talk in terms the non-academic mind can understand. Among his recent books are "The Tragedy of Waste," "Prosperity: Fact or Myth," and "The Consumer's Dollar." He is helping to educate democracy by bridging the gap between the expert, the complex of business, and the consumer. His latest enterprise is the "Consumer's Research, Inc." (47 Charles St., N. Y. Membership \$2.00) which is "organized on a non-commercial basis to provide unbiased technical information and council on goods bought by the ultimate consumer."

In "Men and Machines" he makes an analysis of the trends in machine management and production in relation to the stake human beings have in the machining of our age. He explodes many an easily drawn opinion and superficial theory. On the whole, he finds the machine a benefactor, but he also finds that it makes robots of many and may become a Frankenstein if we do not find a better way of managing the complex of things it has created for us. He says:

"Factory machines have progressed through three chief stages (though any given factory today may still remain in the earlier stages):

"First, they supplied more power to the skilled worker. They increased his output but left his job substantially unchanged.

"Second, they subdivided the manufacturing process, allowing unskilled or semi-skilled workers to feed them, remove the output, and carry on the few repetitive motions which their tending required. This is the robot stage.

"Third, they replaced the unskilled worker with their own steel fingers, doing the feeding, processing, packaging themselves. The skilled man comes back into the picture as inspector, repairer, adjuster of delicate controls. His job is interesting, non-repetitive; requires intelligence. The robot has largely disappeared."

CREDITS AND DEBITS  
ON MEN AND MACHINES

Mr. Chase's credit column in the ledger on behalf of the machine can be summed up in this way:

good  
Longer life, higher living standards, an increasing social and economic interdependence in the world, a leveling up of class, hours of labor tend to decrease, a decline in ignorance and superstition, an increase in the sense of personality, the gradual (all too slow) adoption of scientific controls, in relation e. g. to fatigue, decrease of cruelty, scientific research and the release of hidden forces.

On the debit side his findings can be summed up thus:

debit  
Mechanized warfare, waste of natural resources, monotony of labor, specialization sundering art, work and play, breach between technical achievement and human understanding, over-valuation of money and confusion of values, technological unemployment and no assurance that enough new jobs are created, power to produce outruns increasing power to consume, high pressure salesmanship, a new ruling class based upon profits and an increasing number of idle rich, a mental stress that may be creating greater mental instability, an increase in accidents, industry emphasized at the expense of agriculture, congested city life, nerve racking noise, smoke and dust, danger of a competitive economic imperialism.

The net balance in the count against the machine, as at present operated, Mr. Chase sums up as about this:

"Too many machines; excess plant capacity; riotous waste of natural resources."

"Too much labor in distribution and the overhead services."

"Unemployment, cyclical and technological."

"A badly balanced flood of goods, often useless, often adulterated."

"Super-congestion of urban areas."

"A devastating ugliness in many regions."

"Smoke, noise and dust in needless volume."

"Over-mechanized play."

#### THE PRODUCTION POWER OF THE MODERN MACHINE

Taking 1899 as the base line of 100 F. G. Tryon, an expert economist, figures that the 1870 production was to population as 56 to 51, that in 1926 it had increased to the ratio of 260 to 155, and "energy, i. e. the power and heat with which machinery is run, had increased from 18 to 310. While the population of the United States was trebling, the energy used was multiplied by more than 17. Stuart Chase says we "ride a billion wild horses" and the editor of "Power"



calculates that we have 704,000,000 mechanical horsepower as against 175,000,000 each for Britain and Germany. Mr. Chase calculates the total horsepower in the world at one and one-half billion of which we have approximately one-half. It has been said that each of us has thirty slaves to work for him; if each unit of horsepower equaled a horse and there were an even division, each American family would have thirty horses to do its work.

The power of the machine to produce is cumulative; it increases in higher ratio as automatic and semi-automatic machines are invented. Taking the rate of production in 1914 as the base, and the index as 100 for that year, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows the increase in the rate of man-hour productivity in 1927, in eleven industries.

Boots and shoes show the lowest per cent of increase, 24 per cent. Next comes slaughtering and packing at 26 per cent increase. Cane sugar refining is third at 33 per cent increase. The others follow as shown here:

Paper and Pulp -----	40% increase
Leather Tanning -----	41% increase
Cement -----	54% increase
Iron and Steel -----	55% increase
Flour Milling -----	59% increase
Petroleum Refining -----	82% increase
Automobiles -----	178% increase
Rubber Tires -----	292% increase

The above means in the case of boots and shoes, that the labor of one man for one hour produced 24 per cent more in 1927 than in 1924. In rubber tire manufacture, the labor of one man produced on the average 292 per cent more in 1927 than in 1924.

In the May issue of the magazine of Wall Street, Theodore Knappen cites some figures to show the extent to which the machine has increased production and taken the place of the man. He says:

"In one American plant manufacturing chassis frames 120 men with the use of machinery turn out 8,600 frames a day, while a European manufacturer who visited the plant the other day admitted that his 200 employes turned out but 35 frames daily.

"In the textile industry one workman produces as much yarn as 45,000 did years ago.

"In the boot and shoe manufacturing 100 machines take the place of 25,000 men.

"And in the great automobile industry a 66 per cent

reduction in the number of men necessary for a given output has been effected.

"Even in ditch digging one huge steam shovel can do the work of 400 men, while in transportation, locomotives are being constructed that can haul trains of 120 freight cars at the rate of 40 miles an hour, thus reducing crews."

### AMAZING YEARS

### LIE JUST AHEAD

Floyd W. Persons, in a recent number of the Manufacturing Jeweler, points out some of the amazing things that lie just ahead of us. He says:

"The next ten years will probably bring us more radical changes than did any other decade in all history. A far-flung army of hundreds of thousands of workers will be engaged in all the diverse fields of electronic applications. New billion-dollar industries will be built upon the vacuum tube, especially in the power field. The so-called electric-eye will be applied to hundreds of new uses. Nothing the average man sees, hears or buys but will be controlled, regulated or affected in some important respect by an electronic tube, or photo-electric cell.

"Dismiss the notion that the years immediately ahead will bring a dearth of opportunities. We now approach an amazing expansion of the cellulose industry; the utilization of rocky farms to produce crops of poplar trees that will show forty-five years growth in eight; the extension of gas pipe lines to every part of our country; the creation of a wide variety of new metal alloys; the cheap production of wrought iron as promised by the Aston process; and the widening use of dry ice; quick-freezing and modern refrigeration, which will completely revise our present methods of distributing and merchandising foodstuffs.

"We should not lose sight of the benefits that will come from the elimination of most of the dangers encountered in flying; from the practical application of ice engineering; from the commercial introduction of television; from the everyday use of electric bulbs producing artificial sunlight filled with vital rays for the illumination of homes; and from the utilization of unoccupied public lands and the development of the vast resources in Alaska.

"Conditions change with lightning speed. Today there are single plants capable of fixing annually from the nitrogen of the air a tonnage of nitrate greater than the entire production of Chile, and new methods of getting sulphur from the dunes lately discovered



in Louisiana and Texas make the output of sulphur in Sicily seem trivial indeed. Our oil industry a few years ago was directing all its efforts to getting a maximum of kerosene and a minimum of gasoline; now the aim is just the reverse. Similar revolutions in the present decade will continue to remould customs and practices.

We may look forward with confidence to the early creation of many new industries and the further rapid expansion of some of our old ones. Hundreds of useful products will be obtained from what are now waste materials. Dozens of new methods that will produce such things as acetic acid from corncocks, boards from cornstalks, and paper from straw, will bring about such an increased utilization of farm wastes as to create new sources of profit for the hard-pressed agricultural fraternity."

#### THE MARVELOUS "ELECTRIC EYE"

An observer who signs himself "Eyewitness," writing in the *Electrical Workers' Journal*, gives the following description of the new Westinghouse "Electric Eye":

"The key instrument is a photo-electric cell (vacuum tube) or grid-glow tube, so sensitive that a wave of the hand, a puff of smoke, the glint of steel, affects it—moves it to close a circuit. This photo-electric cell or grid-glow tube is sensitive to one-millionth of a watt of energy. When the grid-glow tube or photo-electric cell is used, a ray of light is made to play constantly upon this sensitive eye of the tube, in such a way that when objects are passing through the path of the ray, upon an endless belt, the current is opened and closed, in such a manner as to act as a sorter of goods. Fleischmann's yeast was used as an example. This product was put upon the endless belt with the label side up; these were allowed to pass through. But when the product failed of label, the glint of the tinfoil closed the circuit, and the faultily wrapped product was discarded. So sensitive is the eye that cigars, light from dark, can be sorted in this way.

Automobiles passing through a tunnel, through the zone of a ray played upon the electric eye, open and shut the circuit so as to control a counter. At the end of the day the total number of cars moving through the tunnel are spotted and recorded.

Burglar alarms can be so operated.

One of the most interesting demonstrations was

with the photo electric coil. The cell was made to operate a tank filled with carbon dioxide. A fire was started. Smoke poured across the ray's path. The circuit was closed. The gas was released, and extinguished the fire. It is expected that the electric eye will be used widely in this manner to fight fires in confined areas.

Closely related to the electric eye is the electric ear. This is a development of televox, a microphonic arrangement in connection with remote control switches, which perform certain definite tasks. The electric ear is a device to enable airmen to locate distant aerodromes in darkness or fog. The aeroplane is equipped with a siren. This the airman operates as he approaches a city. When the siren reaches a certain pitch, a loud speaker at the aerodrome gathers up the waves, which are transmitted through a microphone to the electric ear, which in turn opens a switch, and turns on the search light.

It is believed that the electric eye has a great future. It is predicted that it can be used to turn street lights or factory lights off or on automatically, with coming and passing of daylight.

H. B. Stevens, the engineer, asserted that the widespread use of television is but around the corner."

## THE UNITED STATES LEADS THE WORLD

The machine has made America its kingdom. We have invented more and geared our civilization up to the machine as has no other nation. Our industrial production increased 300% while our population increased 60%. The purchasing power of our 120,000,000 is greater than Europe's 500,000,000. The automobile is a parable of our mechanical over-plus—there are 30,000,000 of them in the world and we have 23,000,000 of them. The "National Sphere," a new trade journal, sums it up thus:

"With 7 per cent of the world's population, the United States consumes 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of its rubber, 21 per cent of its sugar, 72 per cent of its silk, 36 per cent of its coal, 42 per cent of its pig iron, 47 per cent of its copper, 69 per cent of its crude petroleum."

Our comparative machine power is computed by T. T. Read, a competent statistician, on basis of the relative output of work per person. "His figures serve as a rough index of mechanization in the modern world," says Stuart Chase.



### RELATIVE WORK OUTPUT

China -----	1	Australia -----	8.5
British India ----	1.25	Czechoslovakia ---	9.5
Russia -----	2.5	Germany -----	12
Italy -----	2.75	Belgium -----	16
Japan -----	3.5	Great Britain ----	18
Poland -----	6	Canada -----	20
Holland -----	7	United States ----	30
France -----	8.25		

### AMERICA TAKING THE WORLD MARKETS

We produce more than we consume and turn to the world market. We live quite as much today by rubber as we do by cotton. Sugar is as important as corn or wheat. The tropics and semi-tropics have become as important to us commercially as the prairie lands. We may rear tariff walls against others but we turn to their markets for the sale of our surplus. The following quotations are from Ludwig Denny's book "America Conquers Britain" (Knopf):

"Taking the per capita output of 1899 as 100, the Hoover Committee Report showed that per capita output rose from 104.5 in 1919 to 149.5 in 1927. While American industrial production increased 29 per cent in the period 1919-25 the number of wage earners decreased seven per cent, the Report found. Doubtless the horsepower increase of 22 per cent in that period in industry is largely responsible. But whatever the reasons, and they are varied, the increased productivity of labour gives to our industry an immense advantage over British trade rivals. Mr. G. D. Bokeling in the London Economist recently estimated on the basis of Board of Trade statistics that 114 British workers produced in 1924 only 19 per cent more than 100 workers in 1907. The London Times quoted the Board of Trade Journal as follows: "On the figures at present available, the Journal says it does not appear possible to make any statement more definite than that a small quantitative increase of net output per head took place in 1924 as compared with 1907." Assistant Secretary of Commerce Klein has estimated that in the machinery-manufacturing industry, for example, the individual American worker in 1928 produced a value of \$5,200 compared with the English worker's \$1,500."

"A comparison in 1928 by the National Industrial Conference Board of New York of eight major industries in the two countries states that 'the United States, which uses on an average one and one-half times as

much horsepower per wage earner as in Great Britain, turns out, largely as a result of this greater use of power, from two and one-half to three times as much production per wage earner.' Another estimate translates the electric power used in the United States as equal to the physical equivalent of 150 slaves for each member of the population. The rate at which American industry is being electrified is characteristic of similar progress in the improvement of machines and management. We have at least a 10-year lead over Europe in industrial technique, according to the economist, David Friday."

"The richness of the American home market, compared not only with Britain but with the rest of the world combined, is difficult to comprehend. With only seven per cent of the world's population, the United States now consumes 42 per cent of the world's iron production, 47 per cent of the copper, 69 per cent of the crude petroleum, 56 per cent of the crude rubber, 36 per cent of the coal, 53 per cent of the tin, 48 per cent of the coffee, 21 per cent of the sugar, 72 per cent of the milk, and upward of 80 per cent of the automobiles. How can British industry ever hope to compete in foreign markets against an American industry which can grow rich on this home market and then profitably sell a surplus abroad for a fraction of its production cost if necessary?"

#### THE PYRAMIDING OF OUR WEALTH

Professor Paul Nystrom of Columbia University made a study of living conditions among the American people as a whole. He makes the following groupings according to standards of living that can be afforded:

##### *The Poor*—40,000,000.

In dire poverty -----	8,000,000
With bare subsistence -----	12,000,000
With fair subsistence -----	20,000,000

##### *The Comfortable*—65,000,000.

With minimum comforts -----	30,000,000
With moderate comforts -----	20,000,000
With adequate comforts -----	15,000,000

##### *The Well-to-Do*—12,000,000.

Moderately rich -----	10,000,000
Wealthy -----	2,000,000

All below those with adequate comforts, or some 90,000,000, are without enough capital to insure care in prolonged illness or old age. A financial depression



like the present compels them to deny themselves comforts, and the seventy million of the more unfortunate among them are thrust down into the poverty line of those who never have more than a fair or a bare subsistence. Prolonged unemployment sinks many of them into dire poverty and puts millions of them into the categories of those in want.

Professor Nystrom's categories for this 90,000,000 can be summed up in this way as to standards of living:

1. Those in dire poverty, numbering 8,000,000, live in shacks, with wreckage for furniture, cast-off clothing, dependent upon charity for food much of the time, much illness, death rate high, one-third of children die first year.

2. Those with bare subsistence, numbering 12,000,000, have minimum necessities when employed, but not enough to insure adequate nourishment so suffer much from diseases of malnutrition, such as pellagra, are thrust over the charity line in case of unemployment, illness, accident or any other misfortune. They live in cabins, possess a minimum of furniture, have nothing for saving or culture or the rainy day. Casual workers, many cotton mill operatives, great numbers of Negroes and others of the lower wage group and tenant farmers are in this group.

#### ABOVE THE

#### POVERTY LINE

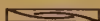
3. Those with fair subsistence, numbering 20,000,000, can with great care make ends meet and meet minor disaster. They live in four and five-room houses, indulge cheap amusements, send their children at least to grade schools, have a daily newspaper, can afford the simple necessary foods, cheap but neat clothing, many of them have low priced radios, autos, industrial insurance, and buy homes on the installment plan; prolonged illness or unemployment quickly eats up their assets and most of the aged among them are dependent. In this group are the unskilled, some of the semi-skilled, and many farmers. Children go to work early and many mothers must work outside the home.

4. Those with minimum comforts, numbering 30,000,000, have five-room houses on the average, with adequate furniture, clothing and food. They can usually afford, if the family is not too large, vacuum cleaners, radios, autos, telephones, magazines, some books, adequate amusement, modest insurance, medical and dental attention, and so long as good fortune keeps an income coming in, meet the requirements of

simple, comfortable living, send children to high school and keep the mother in the home: daughters go into offices and stores rather than factories. In this category are the better paid skilled tradesmen, clerks, foremen, small business men, many farmers and wage earning families where sons and daughters contribute to family income.

5. Those with moderate comforts, numbering 20,000,000, can own their own homes, afford more room, and better materials in all they live by, pay for hospitalization, schooling, cultural advantages, and face all but major disasters with success. In this group are many professional men, business men, highly skilled artisans, superintendents, the better paid clerical workers, teachers, the more successful farmer and the smaller owner.

The other three groups enjoy the good things of life without fear of want and without strain. The two last groups, numbering 12,000,000, possess more than all the others put together.



"The best available statistics show that the American people are not yet prosperous in any absolute sense. In fact, four-fifths of them, or more than 90,000,000 (of an estimated population of 117,000,000) seem to be making only a little over their expenses. They can lay up little, if anything, for a rainy day."—*Dr. Irving Fisher.*



#### NEITHER TOO LITTLE NOR TOO MUCH

The national possessions are reckoned to be about \$400,000,000,000, and the total income of all our people about \$90,000,000,000. The recent census gives us about 120,000,000 people, and the average modern family numbers four and one-half persons, so there are some 27,000,000 American families. This makes our average per family wealth about \$15,000 and the average American family income around \$3,300 per year. The 35,000,000 in the moderate and adequate comfort groups approximate this average. If the prayer of the old sage—"Lord, give me neither too little nor too much"—is the ideal and golden mean for life this 30% of our people come as nearly within its purview as the best guidance through life's chances can expect. The greatest economic problem facing us, as a nation enjoying the greatest material prosperity in the history of mankind, is how to more adequately bring an



average of distribution between the 12,000,000 who have more than enough and the 75,000,000 who have less than enough. That problem has never been faced by the nation, by business, by the engineers, nor by religious leadership as a whole. Our productive capacity is adequate, indeed we are over equipped for production, our distribution system is wasteful and expensive, the prevailing philosophy of laissez faire is non-Christian, hyper-individualistic and born of the jungle. We may put great engineers in the White House but until their economic statesmanship is grounded in something more benign, brotherly and ethical than the old type of "rugged individualism" they will be unable to offer any program for the abolition of poverty, for the leveling up of the chances at life for these 70,000,000, for the sins of luxury and social wastefulness, and for the more adequate Christianization of a social order that is admirably efficient in producing goods and sadly inadequate in its capacity to distribute them adequately.

#### MONEY, MONEY, WHO GETS THE MONEY

Here is a list of advances in stock prices for a few of the great money makers in the past ten years. The first figure was the market price ten years ago, the last is a recent quotation:

Coporation	Ten Years Ago	Today
National Biscuit -----	124	1365
Allied Chemical and Dye -----	47	268
Woolworths -----	129	1051
Eastman Kodak -----	620	1990
Bordens -----	110	317
American Can -----	53	702
American Telephone -----	97	257
American Gas and Electric -----	121	2990
Standard Oil of New Jersey -----	738	1317
Public Service of New Jersey -----	65	606
American Tobacco -----	210	835
Consolidated Gas -----	85	455
U. S. Steel -----	108	223
General Electric -----	172	1629
Union Carbide -----	77	205

According to the Bureau of Economic Research the national income in 1928 amounted to \$89,419,000,000. Of this sum \$51,123,000,000 was paid to the 47,100,000 persons of fifteen years or over who were engaged in gainful occupations, and \$38,296,000,000 went to interest, dividends, profits and other gains of money on money.

## THE NATIONAL INCOME AND ITS PURCHASING POWER

Dr. W. I. King, in his recent book, "The National Income and Its Purchasing Power," reports as follows on the distribution of income in the United States. One-tenth of one per cent receive 5% of all our income, the richest tenth of these (or some 4,500 families) have average incomes of nearly \$400,000 and 90% average less than \$1,700 per year. The National Bureau of Economic Research's studies show that 16,000 out of our 27,000,000 families receive one-seventeenth of the national income, or a total of about five billion dollars. The old formula ran as follows: 1% own one-third of the wealth, 10% own two-thirds, the poorest quarter own less than 4%, or approximately just household goods. The richest of the rich have doubled their share in the past ten years, the rich have held their own, the poor have made no gains, the middle class have increased theirs.

Professor Paul Douglas, whose great study of wage trends is reviewed elsewhere in this issue, finds that the wage earner has gained 35% in the purchasing power of his wage in the past thirty years, most of the gain having been made since the war. But he also finds that millions of the more poorly paid receive pitifully inadequate wages, e. g. cotton mill workers, \$792; lumber workers, \$982; tobacco workers, \$863; agriculture, \$593. The National Bureau of Economic Research gives the rates for the chief skilled trades, numbering some nine million or a little more than one-fifth of all gainfully occupied, as follows:

Manufacturing -----	\$1,216
Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells -----	1,224
Construction -----	1,664
Mercantile -----	1,262
Railroads -----	1,680
Telegraphs -----	1,274
Pullman -----	1,258
Express -----	1,649
Street Railways -----	1,445
Private Electric Light and Power -----	1,398
Telephones (chiefly women) -----	1,180

They put the average for 27,276,000 wage earners at approximately \$1,200 per year. This means that not less than one-third of all, or some 9,000,000 receive less than \$1,200 per year. The critical problem is not that of the well paid worker nor even that of the average of the better paid, but that of the millions who are grossly underpaid.



PAUL DOUGLAS' GREAT  
STUDY OF WAGE TRENDS

Professor Paul Douglas has made a monumental study of wage trends in the United States (Real Wages in the United States. 682 pages. \$7.50. Houghton, Mifflin.)

He bases his work upon the theory that "the ultimate test for any industrial system is the degree to which it improves the condition of life of the people who live under it." The condition of the people "is not only the best index of the relative success or failure of any economic or industrial system, but it also affords the best clue to the permanency of such a system. If the material condition of the great masses of the people is steadily and appreciably advancing, then the popular urge for any change in political or economic fundamentals will be but slight." It matters little that the nation is rich if the seventy million whose livelihood comes from labor and wages, do not prosper.

This great study required six years of labor on the part of Dr. Douglas and a staff of workers. It covers the 36 years from 1890 to 1926 and "by means of a new and improved index of the cost of living, computes for each of these years, the average full-time weekly earnings for virtually all the full-time industries of the country." More than three million separate computations were made. Out of the 27,000,000 wage earners in the country, the wage incomes of some 22,000,000 are studied. Hourly and weekly wages are made the basis, but, of course, wage income can be based upon hourly and weekly wage rates only by careful studies of and computations based upon the incidence of unemployed time, overtime, undertime, absenteeism, changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, bonuses paid, etc. This makes a very complicated and technical problem, but it is worked out with remarkable clarity in this volume.

Unemployment averaged about  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ , for the 36 years, in manufacturing and transportation, but when mining and building is added the average is increased to 10.2%. The volume of unemployment tended to decrease during the period, thus adding to labor's advantage as a whole. There was a decrease of 5% in the number of dependents per worker and of from 5 to 6% in the value of services rendered by employers and the government. The study covers manufacturing, transportation, public utilities, mining, government employees, clerical occupations, and even teachers and preachers. There is a special study of employment

statistics, and computations are made to cover all those benefits enjoyed by the modern family in terms of public contributions such as schools, roads, parks, and other forms of social welfare to which he may contribute less in terms of taxes than he is enabled to enjoy and which are therefore additions to his real income.

Ninety-five charts and tables help to illuminate the text. Professor Douglas' findings can in part be summed up in the following:

#### THE SUM OF IT ALL

The cost of living in 1926 was 235 as compared to 1890 and 169 in terms of 1914. The increase in purchasing power in 1926 was 30% over 1890. The increase in annual earnings between 1890 and 1914 was only 4%; the greater part of the increase was made between 1920 and 1926.

In manufacturing alone the increase was 30%. Shoes, tobacco, agricultural implements, lumber and dairy plants have fallen below the median. Coal miners made a gain of 40%, railway men 21%, clerical workers only 3%. Ministers fared badly, having lost by 15%, while teachers gained by 37%. Postal employees lost by 13% and federal employees in Washington by 24%. The building trades increased by 57%. The average gain to the average employee in the 36 years, counting all these things, was about 55%. The real cause for this increase is charged up to increased productivity, but the real earnings of labor did not keep pace with the increase in productivity; since 1919 the ratio has been a decreasing proportion to labor. Since 1923 there has been no real increase to labor but a large increase to capital. Labor's fight to keep wages up during the reconstruction period has been well justified by the results, and business has profited by it through the increased purchasing power of millions of wage earners.

The studies of Dr. Wesley Mitchell, of the National Bureau of Economic Research finds a gain of 31% in income in the past 20 years, but that labor's wage increased only 27% in purchasing power and salaries only 18%. In 36 years the average of hours worked decreased from 59.4 to 49.3 per week.

Over 7,000,000 families in the United States have no automobiles; about 20,000,000 have no adequate radio set. In our cities alone, without counting farm population, there were in 1928 over 4,000,000 families



who had no bathtubs in their homes, and over 3,000,000 who had not a kitchen sink with running water and probably no plumbing of any kind in their houses. Over 13,000,000 families in our cities have no telephones and over 4,000,000 live in homes not wired with electricity.

ACCORDING TO  
LABOR BUREAU, INC.

In May, Labor Bureau, Inc., completed ten useful years. It is an independent, fact-finding organization of economists. Its primary purpose is to furnish facts and figures for labor organizations, newspapers and all others who wish them. It is run on a cost basis—no private profits. "Facts for Workers" is published on the 5th of each month. It is especially valuable for its tables, showing monthly changes in wage rates. Individual subscriptions are \$15.00 per year; in groups of five or more, \$4.50 per person; libraries, \$10.00. They report that in June for the first time since the war, wage cuts exceeded wage advances. No unionized industry reported a cut. Of the increases 80 per cent were in unionized industries. Knit goods and saw-mills reported largest cuts. In manufacturing, increases averaging 5 per cent were gained by 17 per cent of workers and decreases averaging 10 per cent were suffered by 7 per cent. Earnings fell 5 per cent below the same month last year. Workers in textiles and iron and steel suffered the heaviest losses.

The estimate of the Secretary of Commerce on unemployment is challenged as premature, as propaganda and as based upon inadequate "samples" from the census. For instance, great industrial centers where unemployment is greatest, such as New York, Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland, are left out of the "sampling." The statement that only 2 per cent of the population is unemployed is challenged as unfair, as it counts only the wage earner as unemployed and puts his family on the other side. Obviously if a man with a family of five is unemployed a statistician should not say that only 20 per cent of that group are unemployed; he would count the whole family if he were reckoning unemployment per centages in the whole population. As 40 per cent of our population are in the wage group, the unemployed and their dependents number something like ten millions, or 8 per cent of the population, instead of 2 per cent, and 20% of the workers' group.

This, in part, is what Philadelphia has learned from a house to house survey of unemployment: 14 per cent of the wage earners are unemployed; 15.6 per cent of the families have unemployed members; 75 per cent of the idle are idle because they can't find work; 4.3 per cent of the idle are idle because they won't work; 11.5 per cent of workers in industrial sections are out of work; 1.8 per cent of workers in professional occupations are out of work; 30 per cent of workers are idle in certain blocks; 12.5 per cent of the idle are in building trades; 50.6 per cent have been idle for more than three months.



Dr. Charles E. Persons, a statistician of high reputation, a former professor at Princeton, has resigned from the Census Bureau in protest over the manner in which unemployment is dealt with in the census. He proves the estimate of 2,300,000 made from "samples" to be an underestimate of not less than a half million on the basis of the "samples" used; and he denounces the method of taking the unemployment census as inadequate and unscientific. It takes no account of part-time work, which is a species of unemployment, and it does not count the man who is laid off without losing his hold on his job, once work starts up again. This type of unemployment might conceivably account for more of it than all others put together. Dr. Persons believes a scientific count would have totaled not less than 5,000,000 unemployed.

#### FORD'S HIGH WAGE AND THE COST OF LIVING

Henry Ford desires to pay his European workers a wage equal in purchasing power to that he pays in Detroit. The U. S. Department of Labor made a study for him of 100 typical families on \$7.00 per day and in which the father alone worked. This average family consisted of 4.5 persons and the bread winner worked 225 days, drawing for his pay \$1,694.23. His budget was spent as follows:

	Annual Cost	% of Income
Food -----	\$556.12	32.3
Clothing -----	210.67	12.2
Housing -----	388.81	22.6
Fuel and Light -----	103.20	6.0
Furnishings -----	88.55	5.2
Miscellaneous -----	372.48	21.7
The average deficit was -----		\$25.40



Outside of these necessities of life, expenditures were as follows. The first column of figures gives the number of families, the second the amount spent for that item:

Accident Insurance -----	4	\$12.05
Personal Property Insurance -----	8	8.75
Motion Pictures -----	85	6.45
Plays and Concerts -----	2	1.50
Dances -----	3	3.70
Other Amusements -----	19	3.63
Excursions -----	9	2.86
Vacation (outside of city) -----	7	37.00
Travel (not vacation) -----	11	30.22
Newspapers -----	100	12.06
Books -----	7	2.88
Magazines and Periodicals -----	48	3.01
Music Lessons -----	9	28.97
Telephone -----	43	3.97
Automobile, Cost -----	19	211.13
Automobile, Upkeep -----	47	78.02
Garage Rent -----	6	29.67
Families Having		Number
Radio Set -----		36
Sewing Machine:		
Foot -----		75
Electric -----		5
Vacuum Cleaner:		
Hand -----		2
Electric -----		10
Piano -----		13
Phonograph -----		45
Washing Machine:		
Hand -----		2
Electric -----		49
Electric Appliances:		
Iron -----		98
Fan -----		4
Toaster -----		86

Gilbert Hiatt, of Labor, makes the following analysis of the budget:

"Food, found to be the most expensive item and consuming nearly one-third of the income, amounted to only about \$12 a person per month.

"This meant that the fathers and the children carried cold lunches to work and school and that the articles purchased, while adequate, were of the plainest description.

"The father spent \$63.39 and the wife \$59.21 for clothes, with smaller amounts for the children.

"This was found to mean that the father bought a hat, costing less than \$4, once in two years; a suit, costing \$27.43, about every two and one-half years, and that he was only able to purchase an overcoat, costing \$23.75, once in seven years.

"In the average budget for the wife typical items were a pair of cotton gloves once in two years, three hats, costing \$2.55 each, in two years; four pairs of cotton hose, 35 cents a pair; a cotton dress, \$1.74, and a rayon dress, \$7.51. Her one night gown in a year cost 87 cents and her house slippers, 98 cents.

"Housing, whether rented or in the case of the 32 families endeavoring to purchase a home on installments payments, averaged less than \$33 a month.

"This meant that the house consisted of one room to a person and that the kitchen was also frequently the dining room and living room. Heating by stoves was common and anthracite coal was a luxury, indulged in by only a few.

"Furniture and articles for household use were almost invariably purchased on the installment plan. School expenses of the two children came to only \$6.43 a year.

"Trips to the barber shop were a luxury, the father frequently having his hair cut by some member of the family.

"Very few books were purchased. The average was one to five families. Only five families out of the hundred had telephones and only five families reported expenditures for servants and then generally during the illness of mother.

"As might be expected in Detroit and with workers compelled to travel long distances to work, automobiles were rather common, being owned by 47 of the 100 families. But they were second-hand cars, averaging only \$184, and paid for in installments."

#### DO WE MANAGE

#### THE MACHINE

We are equipped to produce more than we are able to buy and consume. Our cotton mills can produce all we use in eight months and the woolen mills likewise. Rayon factories run full time to meet the demand for this amazing new commodity of which we are now using something like 100,000,000 pounds per year, but the silk mills supply their market in less than ten months. Iron and steel, the backbone of construction, are busy only 86 per cent of their capacity, paper mills only run about 85 per cent capacity, enamel and porcelain just a little over one-half time. It is said we



can make all the shoes the market at home demands in seven months. Three-fourths of our bituminous coal is now mined with undercutting machines and we are equipped to mine 800,000,000 tons to meet a market for 500,000,000. Our exports now amount to billions per year and it is estimated that American capitalists have \$20,000,000,000 invested abroad. World trade seems the immediate hope, but high tariffs and world trade cannot long run together.

With this vast increase in the machining of industry there has come the loss of more than a million in the number of workers required to run these more productive machines, and the committee of the American Engineering Council on Safety and Production report accidents due to machinery have decreased per unit of production, but increased per hundreds of workers. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, 16,606 fatal and 2,604,000 non-fatal industrial accidents in the year, and computes the cost of them at \$4,000,000,000. On the other hand, according to the Federationist, "Figures from standard statistics, covering 1,570 industrial corporations in 1929 and 632 in 1928, show that profits have increased approximately four and one-half times as fast as production since 1927. Production has increased 11 per cent, while profits increased approximately 51 per cent. Figures for wages show, on the other hand, that wage earners' incomes have increased less than half as fast as production. Profits increased 51 per cent, production increased 11 per cent, and wage-earners' incomes increased only 4 per cent since 1927."

## THE CURRENT

### DECREASE IN BUSINESS

Decreases in business as compared with one year ago are as follows:

	Per cent		Per cent
Steel and iron-----	15	Newspaper advertising	10
Hard coal -----	8	Wholesale prices-----	9
Soft coal -----	12	All industries -----	16
Petroleum -----	12	Agriculture -----	7
Automobiles -----	4	Electrical energy-----	13
Boots and shoes-----	31	Bank clearings-----	10
Commercial building--	18	Life insurance sales--	5
Home building-----	47	Net income of rail-	
Cotton consumption--	39	roads -----	34
Wool consumption---	33	Average earnings ----	5
Railway car loadings--	11	Employment -----	12
		Cost of living -----	2

Failures have increased by 35 per cent over one 25 per cent and public utility earnings by 8 per cent.

"Corporations lay off workers, go on part time, reduce their purchases of materials, and even cut wages, but they continue to pay the same or even larger amounts than before to the owners for their stock or holders of their bonds," says Facts for Workers.

In May leading firms declared dividends of \$308,000,000, compared with \$253,000,000 in May last year. Industrial corporations in the first five months of 1930 declared dividends of \$1,356,000,000 compared with \$1,055,000,000 in the same period of 1929 and \$697,000,000 in 1928. Railroad and traction dividends show the same upward trend.

#### WHY NOT A SURPLUS FOR LABOR

Big business counts it good business to lay up a surplus when times are good and to draw upon it to pay dividends when there is a depression. Why not lay up a surplus for labor also? The garment makers have been doing it for several years. General Electric will do it from now on. Other employers are doing it or contemplating it. Why not good humanity as well as good business? The New York Journal of Commerce says the total recorded payments in dividends and interest for May this year were \$80,000,000 greater than for May last year. Hart, Schaffner & Marx report that no worker has as yet failed to get his unemployment insurance, amounting to one-third his regular wage.

Of course, we could not all share alike; we do not all have the same capacity to share; we are unequal in intelligence, producing power, character, ambition, and all else, but that fact does not excuse the gross extremes in the distribution of chances at the good things in life any more than it once excused the division of society into aristocracy and serfs. Possession is not only nine points in the law, but it is power, and he who possesses power is mightier than he who does not, even though he be a lesser man. Unemployment today is only a symptom of the state of the body politic; it is a state of social health like unto that of a man with too much blood on the brain and not enough in his limbs. In a recent address in San Francisco, Owen D. Young said:

"The idleness of men who wish to work is the most dangerous surplus that can exist in any country. It is



ridiculous to speak of unemployment as a necessary condition of human society. It is nothing more than a maladjustment of social machinery. It is a blot on our intelligence."

#### APPLY THE PRINCIPLE OF INSURANCE TO THE MISFORTUNE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment insurance is not new; it is just new to us. The principle of insurance applied to accident, health, property, loss, etc., is quite as applicable to the misfortune of enforced unemployment. Many labor unions use it, some employers are adopting it (e. g. Proctor-Gamble, Hart, Schaffner & Mark, General Electric) and in the older industrial lands it is an accepted program. Darwin Messerole, President of the National Unemployment League, says the depression of 1921 cost a loss of \$7,000,000,000 in salaries and wages. This, in turn, by reducing purchasing power among the masses, increased business depression.

Dr. John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, says:

"The present industrial depression shows again the unwisdom of placing sole reliance upon the voluntary initiative of employers to meet the unemployment problem, and the social problem presented by an army of workers involuntarily unemployed calls for specific social remedies including some form of unemployment compensation or insurance. Thoughtful citizens now realize that we simply cannot go on having millions of industrious workers thrown upon the street through no fault of their own and without regard for their family welfare.

"Years ago representative employers assured us that in America it would be unnecessary to have unemployment insurance legislation because the employers themselves would set up out-of-work funds for their own employees. Only a dozen employers in the course of ten years have done so. The public must now realize that the adoption of comprehensive measures must be accelerated through the co-operation of industry and government. What a few conscientious employers are attempting to do voluntarily as a duty must be extended more quickly throughout the industrial world. The continuance of the depression means increasing insistence upon public action to expedite the adoption of unemployment insurance. Bills for unemployment compensation, not copied from European laws, but following American experience with

accident compensation which puts emphasis on prevention, will be introduced in twenty state legislatures and in Congress next winter."

Leifer Magnusson, representative at Washington of the International Labor Office, gives the following figures for the number of persons covered by unemployment insurance in the world—a total in round numbers of 47,500,000.

Australia -----	137,000	Soviet Russia---	10,000,000
Austria -----	1,300,000	Norway -----	36,000
Bulgaria -----	287,000	Belgium -----	638,000
Germany -----	16,738,000	Czechoslovakia--	1,300,000
Great Britain---	12,100,000	Denmark -----	277,000
Irish Free State	284,000	France -----	165,000
Italy -----	2,600,000	Netherlands --	391,000
Poland -----	1,033,000	Switzerland ---	300,000

## HOW FARES

### LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The U. S. Bureau of Labor reports that at the end of 1929 there were a total of 4,331,251 members in all labor unions in this country, a loss of 112,272 for the year. The mine workers have lost one-half of their members through depression in the industry; the open shop West Virginia fields have gained over the union fields in Illinois and Indiana and an internal fight on the Lewis administration has cost heavily. The American Federation of Labor reports a gain of 126,430 for the year. This is due largely to the settlement of a jurisdictional fight which brought the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks back into the Federation. There are 146 national or craft organizations of which 106 affiliate with the A. F. of L. The four great railway brotherhoods and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers are the largest non-affiliating organizations.

The American Federation of Labor celebrates its fiftieth anniversary in its international convention to be held in Boston the coming autumn. Its policy is conservative and constructive, many think it is too cautious and becoming somewhat loaded with the bureaucratic. A committee for progressive action has been organized as a left wing movement, urging more aggressive action in organizing, in political action, in co-operation between craft unions and in offering co-operation for the sake of promoting efficient work and production.

In its Southern drive the A. F. of L. is moving on a peace plane. President Green has spoken widely in



the South before labor assemblies, public meetings, state legislatures and even lunch clubs and business organizations, urging co-operation between union and employer, saying the council table is better than the strike and asking that the conservative A. F. of L. be accepted before the radical labor organizations get in.

Several years ago the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad adopted a plan of industrial co-operation with its mechanics. It has worked so well that many railroads are now adopting it. The great Canadian National system was among the first to follow and the management is eloquent in praise of it. Now the American Federation has adopted the principle and has employed a technical engineer, Mr. Geoffrey Brown, to promote agreement with employers in its use.

President Green was awarded the medal of the Roosevelt Memorial Association for 1930 with the following address:

"As President of the American Federation of Labor, he has both symbolized and directed the new policy of co-operation in industry, representing the American concept of industrialism and self-reliance, and fighting with success the disruptive influence of the radical element preaching communism and class war. In a period of unrest and readjustment he has prevented conflict and at the same time strengthened the position of the trade union in the social order."

#### THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

##### FROM THE EMPLOYER'S VIEWPOINT

The first of all ways to meet the increased productivity of the machine is to reduce the working hours. The nine-hour day is now the rule and the eight-hour day is rapidly replacing it. The 44-hour week is no longer uncommon and the five-day week is enjoyed by not less than 250,000 workers. Henry Ford says the six-hour day is on the way, and Lord Leverhulme wrote a book advocating it. But still thousands are compelled to work twelve hours per day.

The National Industrial Conference Board, an employers' organization, has made a study of the five-day week in industry. (The Five-Day Week in Industry, Industrial Conference Board, N. Y., \$1.50). It covered 270 employing organizations and 217,000 wage earners. In 81 companies there was no decrease in hours per week, in 189 there was a reduction in hours, and in 104 the week was reduced to 40 hours. The reducing of hours per week resulted in no loss in output in 70 per cent of the cases, i. e., a shorter week

meant an increased productivity per hour; one-half the companies shortening the week to five days without decreasing the hours worked, report an increase in output. One-fifth of those granting a 40-hour week report an increase in production over the longer week. Here are some of the favorable judgments on the five-day week by those employers who adopted it without a fight (those who opposed it are largely "of the same opinion still): Maintains a more efficient working pitch—removes strain and decreases fatigue—results in fewer days off—rate of illness decreased 30 per cent and of lateness to work 80 per cent—gave perfect attendance and reduced turnover to 1 per cent—workers 80 per cent enthusiastic over it—better morale—next to paying bonus best thing company ever did.



## THE WORKMAN AND HIS JOB

By Adam Coaldigger

Oscar Ammeringer, author of this poignant article, is by nature a wit, by occupation, labor editor. He is one of the most widely quoted of labor writers. His quaint way of saying things, his humor and his ability to probe to the heart of the human in things would make him a noted columnist if he did not prefer to work for labor. The following is his reverie on being out of a job.

\* \* \* \*

I am a human being. The parsons say I am made in the image of God. The politicians say I am sovereign, and the text-books of my children call me a free and independent citizen.

I live by work. The ground I work on does not belong to me. The tools I work with are the property of my boss. The fruits of my toil belong to others. I have nothing to sell but labor. The only thing that stands between me and poverty is my job.

But even my job is not mine in the sense that it is my property—to sell, barter, to use or dispose of at my will. And yet my job is all that separates me from the social outcast. My job is more than that. My job is my bread and butter—my salt and meat—my clothes and shelter—my bodily comfort—my soul's salvation, for jobless men rot in body and soul.

Just now there are millions of jobless men, and I am one of them. I was handed the sack four months ago. Since then I have tramped many weary miles in search of my job. I have stood with many of my kind before factory gates, excavations, and rising buildings,



silently begging for my job. I have risen before day-break to catch the morning paper damp off the press. I have scanned the "Men Wanted" columns with a pounding heart. I have raced with many companions in joblessness for distant addresses, trying to run down my job. And still I have no job.

My little savings are gone. The cupboard is empty. The rent is overdue. My credit is no more. The installment house is threatening to come for the furniture. I leave the house in the morning with ever-sinking hope. I return in the evening with ever-deepening despair. The questioning look in the eyes of wife and children on my return are driving the wedge of madness in my brain. What shall it be, starving, begging, or stealing?

\* \* \* \*

Hardened criminals are condemned to hard labor. Unruly criminals in jails and penitentiaries are punished with a diet of bread and water. I, who am not a hardened criminal, am begging for hard labor. I, who have obeyed every rule of the game, am praying for bread. I, who ask for nothing but work to feed myself and hungry brood, am condemned to forced idleness on a diet of air and water, without my day in court. I am condemned to starvation and despair by a judge I never saw, by a jury I never faced.

\* \* \* \*

I also know that the slaves and serfs of old never pounded bricks on empty bellies in search of jobs. Poor and exploited as they were, they had at least the consolation of security of employment. Work or no work, job or no job, they were housed, clothed, and fed by their masters—even as beasts of burden such as horses and asses are sheltered and fed by their owners in times of idleness.

\* \* \* \*

But I, the image of God, in the words of my parson; I, the sovereign voting king, in the currency of the politician; I, the free-born independent citizen of this great republic, according to the school books of my children, am not even owned. I am mine. The strength of my muscles is mine. The skill of my fingers is mine. The cunning of my brain is mine. The only things that are not mine are the tools with which I work when they let me work. I am a pump-handle without a pump. I am a bow without a fiddle. I am gasoline without a flivver. I am a self-starter without a motor. I am the soul that animates the body of industry, and being separated from my body,

I am but a homeless spook haunting my erstwhile abode in search of substance.

\* \* \* \*

I am an unowned freeman. I wear no man's collar. I am free to hike on public roads. I am free to cross on public bridges. I am free to sit in public parks. I am free to drink from public fountains. I am free to read in public libraries. What is the public's is still mine. But I am barred from the plants I erected, the goods I have made, the tools I have shaped, the shafts I have sunk, the railroads I have built—for they are capital—private capital.

\* \* \* \*

But are not Capital and Labor partners? Oh yes, ah sure! When times are good, Capital and Labor smoke the cigar of prosperity together. Capital smokes the cigar; Labor smokes the snipe. But when hard times come, partner Capital smokes both cigar and snipe, while partner Labor spits.

In good times, partner Capital sets aside money for depreciation, depletion, and reserves to take care of rainy days. In good times, partner Labor buys flivvers on the installment plan, and loses them in hard times on the American plan.

The rain of adversity falls on Capital and Labor alike. But partner Capital, owning the partnership umbrella, walks in the dry, while partner Labor gets wet all over.

\* \* \* \*

Some day a society that is truly social will elevate labor to the dignity of horses, mules, and machines by setting aside funds to take care of involuntary employment.

Some day, a really civilized civilization will bring about a partnership between Capital and Labor that cannot be dissolved the very moment partner Capital ceases to make a profit out of partner Labor. And until that is done, all the pious phrases about the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, and all the high-faluting talk about equality, sovereign voting kings, and free men, is so much bunk. What are brothers that will not bear each other's burdens? What are kings without kale, and freemen without feed?

Oh well, it took man a thousand years to abolish involuntary servitude. So let's hope that in another thousand years, it will abolish compulsory vacations without pay.

## IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS

"To be sold: Three workmen, well trained and handsome; and two girls, one eighteen and the other fifteen years of age, both of them good looking and well acquainted with various kinds of handiwork.

. . . In the same house are sold pianos and organs.  
*Advertisement in the Moscow Gazette in 1801.*

"When a ship loaded with hundreds of immigrants arrived in Philadelphia, the immigrants were arranged in a long line and forced to take the oath of allegiance to the king, or later, to the United States. and then marched back to the ship to be sold. They were frequently sold to speculators, who drove them chained together, sometimes through the country, from farm to farm, in search of a purchaser. . . . The contract signed, the newcomer became in the eye of the law a slave, and in both the civil and criminal code was classed with negro slaves and Indians. They worked hard and were dressed in the cast-off clothes of their owners, and *might be flogged as often as the master or mistress thought necessary.* . . . Father, mother and children could be sold to different buyers. The white slaves were sold in all the colonies."—*McMaster's History of U. S.*

"One gentleman in the city of Philadelphia wanted to buy an old couple for house servants. An old man, his wife and daughter were offered, and after paying the price *he discovered he had bought his father, mother and sister.*"—*Geiser, page 54.*

"In the year 1619 young girls were shipped from England and sold as wives in Jamestown for 120 pounds of tobacco, or about \$80 each.—*Dallas Craftsman.*

"As early as 1633 Massachusetts Bay Colony adopted a statute commanding that the carpenters, sawyers, bricklayers, tilers, joiners, wheelwrights, mowers and other workingmen were not to receive more than two shillings a day. On the eve of the Revolution (1774) the wages in the colonies was about \$2.00 per week."—*O'Neal, "Workers in American History."*

"The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth; for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God's throne, but even by God Himself they are called gods."—*King James I, in 1609.*

"The rights and interest of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor and agitation,



but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of this country.”—*Geo. F. Baer of Reading Ry. in 1902.*

“You are welcome to use the schoolhouse to debate all proper questions in, but such things as railroads and telegraphs are impossible and rank infidelity. There is nothing in the Word of God about them. If God had designed that his intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour, by steam, He would have clearly foretold it through His holy prophets. It is a device of Satan to lead immortal souls down to hell.”—*Lancaster, Ohio, School Board in 1828.*

In 1850 the City Council of Charleston, S. C., prohibited the operation of stationary engines in that city. The big slave plantation owners feared the coming of industry.

“Workers (under the machine) are to be considered in no other light than as mere mechanical powers. . . . It is scarcely necessary that they should use their reason.”—*James Watt, inventor of the steam engine.*

“The ideal of efficiency in industry is to simplify the work to such a degree that it can be done by a trained gorilla.”—*Frederick Taylor, father of scientific management.*

“Whenever in Ireland there has been a revolt of labor, it too often finds arrayed against it the press, the law, and the police. All the great powers are in entente. . . . We are told nothing about how the worker lives; what homes, what food his wages will provide. The journalist holds up a moral umbrella, protecting society from the fiery hail of conscience.”—*George William Russell (AE.), The National Being, page 76.*

#### IN THESE MORE MODERN DAYS

“Wholesale demands for the cutting of wages are unworthy of American intelligence.”—*Wall Street Journal.*

“The machine is probably the greatest destroyer of standards which the world has ever seen. The temporary standards which have sprung up to fill the gap are all too often ugly and unpleasant. But there is no certainly that they will last. Indeed, the only certainty is constant change, so long as technology maintains its present pace.”—*Stuart Chase.*

"Of necessity, the work of an individual workman must be repetitive—not otherwise can he gain the effortless speed which makes low prices and earns high wages. Some of our tasks are exceedingly monotonous, but then, also, many minds are monotonous—many want to earn a living without thinking, and for these men a task which demands no brains is a boon. We are always looking for brains—and men with brains do not long stay in repetitive work. After many years of experience in our factories, we have failed to discover that repetitive work injures workmen. In fact, it seems to produce better physical and mental health than non-repetitive work."—*Henry Ford*.

"Corn, iron, steel and oil, instead of contributing to the good of all mankind, have become under the existing industrial system, giants and ogres menacing the world with strife and evil."—*Margaret Bondfield*.

"It is useless to go on rearing children in wretched homes and giving them a half-baked education; yet that is what the working classes have had to put up with for centuries."—*Lady Warwick*.

"It is as necessary to the worker and his family to have continuous employment as to have a living wage when he is employed. The business that cannot carry its normal working force in times of depression has no more right to exist than the one that cannot pay a living wage in normal times."—*Col. Patrick Callahan, Employer*.

"I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or by your material resources as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs a true sublimity and the terror of overhanging fate, is what are you going to do with all these things?"—*Thomas Huxley at Johns Hopkins in 1876*.



The death rate among locomotive firemen is nine times as great as for the population as a whole. Their average age at death is 37 years.

An English authority says dust and alcohol are the two great killers. The rate for barkeepers is two and one-half times that for the whole population, and for workers in dust it is twice the average. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company found that stone dust was most deadly, killing at least one-half of all who work in it.

## *Laid Off*

Tom Wilson is a thief,  
He stole money and bought  
Cornbread for his children  
When the wolf stalked the door. . . .

Tom Wilson rots in prison. . . .  
Tom's children go naked,  
For Tom Wilson is a thief,  
He stole bread for his six children  
When he was laid off. . . .

Cornelius Witherspoon is a gentleman,  
He drives a limousine. . . .  
He owns the factory  
That Tom worked in. . . .  
He works men on death-colored wages,  
And makes a thousand dollars a day. . . .  
Men curse and fear Cornelius,  
Working men, with a tiger light in their eyes.  
Tom Wilson was one,  
Tom had six mouths to feed  
On three dollars a day. . . .  
But Cornelius Witherspoon is a gentleman. . . .  
Tom Wilson is a thief. . . .

—Don L. West.



Mistress: "So your matrimonial life was very unhappy. What was the trouble? December wedded May?"

Chloe: "Lan' sake, no, Mam! It was Labor Day wedded to de Day of Rest."

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The foreman came upon a shovel man fast asleep in the shade of a fence. Eyeing him with a stern smile, he said:

"Slape on, ye idle spalpeen, slape on. So long as ye slape ye've got a job, but when ye wake up ye're out of wurrk!"

---

An agitator was addressing a band of strikers. "Only \$12 a week!" he yelled. "How can a man be a Christian on \$12 a week?"

"How," yelled a voice, "can he afford to be anything else?"



## ▣ Books ▣

ROBOTS OR MEN. By H. Dubreuil. 268 pages. \$3.00. Harpers.

A French craftsman's story of his fifteen months in American workshops. He says: "I have seen a number of things and set them down as best I could." The result is a remarkable book, simple in style, unsophisticated, penetrating in observation. Written for French readers, the Taylor Society has had an excellent translation made. The author exalts machinery, likes our work systems better than the European, believes in scientific management, praises our efficiency and enterprise. But he wants to know why the scientific study of fatigue is not as necessary as the stop watch on muscular movement, co-operation with the workers as good as gearing in of men and machine, and why the humane control of hours, night work, regimentation, monotonous work, etc., is not as scientific as the control of machine process and production.

SOME COTTON MILL WORKERS AND THEIR VILLAGES. By J. J. Rhyn. 214 pages. \$2.50. University of North Carolina Press.

A first hand study of 500 families, including 2,400 persons, covering the four types of mill villages found in the Piedmont, viz.: the city suburban, town, rural and company-owned village. Two-thirds of the families come from farms, one-third of them tenants, wages run from \$5.00 up to \$34.00, with an average of \$13.40 per week, but only \$835.64 for the year, with the wage earners averaging just under two per family. The week is usually 55 hours and day and night shifts are run. The income is better than that of the tenant or small farmer in that section, but not adequate. In the better type of village free water and light and cheap rentals add perhaps \$200 per year to the family income. The farmer is individualistic, but 60 per cent of the workers have been in the mills ten years or more and a mill village group is now forming with a new consciousness. This is the hope of the labor union.

AN AUDIT OF AMERICA. By Edward D. Hunt. 203 pages. \$2.00. McGraw, Hill.

A skillful condensation of the two-volume report on Economic Changes in the United States, prepared for the Hoover committee by Dr. Wesley Mitchell and a staff of experts; a summary of the changes that have

taken place since the war. It covers production, transportation, finance, work and wages, trade, changing standards in living, etc. It found producing power had increased much more rapidly than population and that while consumption had also increased it had not kept up. Over-production (or under consumption), installment buying and speculation breed depression, of which the present is the third in ten years. Change is rapid, wealth increases vastly, modes of living are in flux, luxury trades outrun others. The great need is balance in consumption and production, scientific research, better social control and an engineering of the whole process of industry, commerce, credit and production.

MEXICAN IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES. By Manuel Gamio. 262 pages. \$3.00. University of Chicago Press.

Dr. Gamio is one of Mexico's leading scholars and educators. The Social Science Research Council furnished him a staff and funds for this study. It is the best yet made of the subject. He finds approximately a half million Mexicans in this country at any stated time; there is much coming and going; the major part of the immigration is temporary; the Mexican loves his *tierra*, feels our color prejudice, in time goes back. Here he lives apart, learns much, lays up money, gathers new ideas of farming and living takes home with him furniture, tools, beds, mattresses, domestic animals, bath tubs, stoves, washing and sewing machines, farm machinery, kitchen utensils, etc., which his government admits free of duty to encourage him in raising his standard of living. To lose all this would be a great loss to the new Mexico that is trying so sincerely to make social progress. Dr. Gamio advocates putting permanent immigration from his country upon the quota basis, but allowing time permits for a temporary stay. He thinks the Mexican replaces few American workmen, do the work we do not want to do, add to our wealth and to their own by the interchange—above all to the wealth of their ideas, bettered customs and ideals.

MOUNTAIN CITY. By Upton Sinclair. 399 pages. \$2.50. Published by the author, Sta. A, Pasadena, Cal.

Another of Sinclair's crashing sociological novels, akin in style to his famous *Jungle*, *Oil*, *Boston*, etc. The story of a go-getter in Denver—a ranch boy made mad for fortune by his boyhood poverty and the exam-

ple of the privileged whose life he sees when he works his way in college. Earning his way in a wealthy home, he learns how it is done, goes out to do it—and the story is of his doings. His reward is unearned riches, a marriage of convenience, financial and political power ruthlessly used, a broken home, empty fame and a soul lost in the worship of Mammon. Upton is a ruthless dissector of social foibles and hypocrisy.

**AMERICA LOOKS ABROAD.** By Paul Mazur. 299 pages. \$3.00. Viking Press.

The author, a banker, "looks abroad" to study America's future in the light of her new status as a creditor nation. When we borrowed abroad we needed to export more than we imported to pay our debts; now that Europe owes us we need to buy more goods than we sell in order to collect our debts. But we have a two-fold tradition, viz.: that we must sell more than we buy, and we must keep a protective tariff so high that Europe cannot sell us more than we sell her. Europe owes us and cannot pay, so we start investing billions abroad and go into competition with ourselves. Europe resents all this and is starting tariff retaliation. The proposed United States of Europe may become a tariff combination against us; it would only be using our own tactics. Unless we become more international minded and think of trade in the give and take of world terms there is menace in the future. Europe, too, needs to adopt the new and progressive American conception of high wages and greater consumption power for the masses.

**REDS AND LOST WAGES.** By Charles C. Wood. 280 pages. \$4.00. Harpers.

The author is Commissioner of Conciliation in the U. S. Department of Labor. His work brought him into close contact with the radicals; they are not conciliatory. He is somewhat vehement in his description of their tactics; his irritation leads him to impugn all their motives. In fact, he is not much more reasonable than are they. His treatment of strikes and their cure is much saner, though he fails to see much in a strike except that outbreak that is inevitable when human beings try to work together. He does not envision such strikes as those in steel, clothing, coal, textiles, etc., where fundamental questions of terms under which work can be done is involved—such thing e. g. as the twelve-hour day, the seven-day week, the right to organize, collective bargaining, etc.



DON'T TREAD ON ME. By Coleman, Hayes and Wood.  
135 pages. 50c. Vanguard Press.

The trend in labor thinking and leadership is against the strike; it is the last resort rather than the first. Negotiation is preferred when it can be obtained. The authors of this little volume deal with those cases where negotiation is denied and legal force is used, as it so often is, e. g., by use of the injunction. They advise its counter use, mass civil disobedience, the boycott, going to jail, and all such non-violent weapons, and commend them to labor. This is a new and morally high note, and such weapons ought to be powerful in a land that calls itself democratic and Christian.

THE ROMANCE OF THE MACHINE. By Michael Pupin.  
111 pages. \$1.00. Scribners.

The author is a physicist and inventor whose remarkable career was told in his earlier volume entitled "From Immigrant to Inventor." He attempts, in this delightfully written little volume, to give something of the romance and soul of our machine age in America. He translates the energy in nature over into terms of machine power but speaks more in terms of the poetry and philosophy of nature's resident forces, harnessed and driven by the genius of men, than he does of the social results upon the masses who toil and consume. There is a good deal of rhapsody, but withal the essay is an excellent antidote for one who is pessimistic over our materialism.



The professor was unable to find his ticket when asked for it. "Never mind, professor," said the conductor, "it will be all right even if you never find it."

"No, it won't my friend," contradicted the professor. "I've got to know where I'm going."

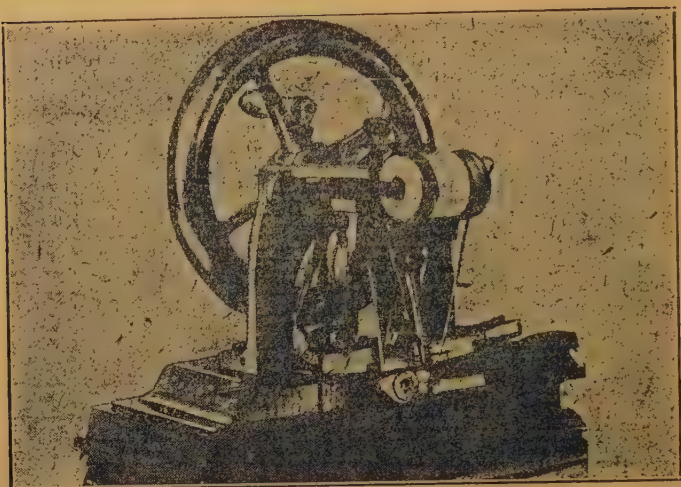


My grandpa notes the world's worn cogs  
And says we're going to the dogs.  
His grandpa in his house of logs  
Said things were going to the dogs.  
His grandpa in the Flemish bogs  
Said things were going to the dogs.  
His grandpa in his hairy togs  
Said things were going to the dogs.  
But this is what I wish to state;  
The dogs will have an awful wait.

## THE DARKER SIDE OF THE PICTURE



## THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF THE PICTURE



First usable sewing machine invented by B. Thimmonier in 1830. Hand workers destroyed shop, using eight of them eleven years later. Inventor died in poverty. In 1832 an American, Walter Hunt, invented eye-pointed needle and lock stitch. In 1846, Elias Howe invented his machine; sold it for \$1,200. Isaac Singer, a manufacturer, made improvements, but Howe won share in patent rights. Hand sewing was toilsome. Machine sewing brought the sweatshop, the garment factory with its long hours, low wages and speed-up of power-driven machines. It also brought cheaper and finer clothing, vastly increased the textile trade, demanded more cotton, wool and silk, put millions to work, built up an industry with billions invested and greatly raised the standards of living. For most of this hundred years the workers have paid a great price in toil and confinement and low wages; today, thanks largely to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, conditions are improving, the work week is shrinking toward forty-four hours, wages are up near the average, living conditions are greatly improved and a program of unemployment insurance is working successfully.

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
# Social Trends

October  
1930



## From Sidney Lanier's Symphony:

"Yea, what avail the endless tale  
Of gain by cunning and plus by sale?  
Look up the land, look down the land.  
The poor, the poor, the poor, they stand  
Wedged by the pressing of Trade's hand  
Against an inward-opening door,  
That pressure tightens evermore.  
They sigh a monstrous, foul-air sigh  
For the outside leagues of liberty,  
Where Art, sweet lark, translates the sky  
Into a heavenly melody.  
'Each day, all day (these poor folks say),  
In the same old year-long, drear-long way,  
We weave in the mills and heave in the kilns,  
We sieve mine-meshes under the hills,  
And thief much gold from the devil's bank-tills,  
To relieve, O God, what manner of ills?  
But who said once in the lordly tone,  
*Man shall not live by bread alone,*  
*But by all that cometh from the Throne?*  
Hath God said so?  
But Trade saith No,  
And the kilns and the curt-tongued mills say, 'Go:  
*There's plenty that can if you can't, we know;*  
*Move out, if you think you're underpaid.*  
*The poor are prolific; we're not afraid:*  
*Trade is trade.'*"



"It is only six years since Woodrow Wilson died; yet already he is coming to his own. . . . Today it is said that there are more Americans connected with the League's headquarters in Geneva than citizens of any other nation but Switzerland. The government at Washington has asked for transcripts of all its discussions and decisions. It has a representative on the World Court and probably will adhere to that court within a few months. There is hardly a conference in the League of Nations group in which an American does not sit as an observer or an arbitrator. The United States is as interested in the League and its progress as the most enthusiastic member."—*Record, Ind. Rep., Troy, N. Y.*

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## Suggestions for Armistice Week, 1930

All churches that observe Armistice Sunday have a unique opportunity to educate their members in the ideals and the tasks for world justice and peace, to proclaim to the community their principles and their program, and to exert their influence in bringing in a warless world.

They will most suitably honor the millions who died during the World War not only by remembering them in gratitude but also by expressing their determination that world brotherhood, justice and peace shall henceforth prevail among the nations. As Christians and as citizens all church members should and may take a practical part in achieving this great ideal. To help in this end the following suggestions are offered:

1. A Sermon on Sunday morning dealing with the moral and spiritual significance of the World Peace Pact. A twelve-page service with responsive readings and six stirring international hymns has been specially prepared by the World Peace Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.<sup>1</sup>
2. A Memorial Service for those who died and those disabled in the World War, as a part of the church service.<sup>2</sup>
3. Two Minutes of Silent Prayer during the morning service. This is dignified and impressive. "Taps" might be sounded by a bugler or by the organ at the beginning and the ending of the period.
4. Signing of the "Pledge of Acceptance"<sup>3</sup> as a part of the public morning service or of the Sunday School service.
5. A Mass Meeting on Sunday afternoon or evening, in which all groups (religious, business, labor, patriotic, etc.) should participate.<sup>4</sup>
6. A two or three day Study Conference on "The Churches and World Peace". Ask each congregation to send at least five delegates. Use a combined lecture and forum discussion method. If this

<sup>1</sup>Sample copies 5 cents, 12 copies 40 cents, 100 copies \$2.50. Orders may be sent to the Federal Council offices or to the headquarters of the Methodist Peace Commission, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

<sup>2</sup>"Facing the East," a beautiful fifteen-minute program, has been prepared for such a service. Single copies 10 cents; 100 for \$3.00.

<sup>3</sup>This handsomely printed document (12x18 inches), after quoting the text of the Peace Pact, affirms acceptance of its pledges by the church and Sunday School, as indicated by signa-

ture of representatives of both bodies. This document might well be framed and hung in the church vestibule. 25 cents.

<sup>4</sup>Especially appropriate for such a meeting is "The Musical Memorial Program" by Professor H. Augustine Smith, to be given by the church choirs of the community. Single copies 25 cents; ten for \$1.00.

<sup>5</sup>Send for leaflets of suggestions.  
<sup>6</sup>Single copies free; one hundred for \$1.50.  
<sup>7</sup>Prices range from four cents a copy to one cent each if 500 or more are ordered at one time.

is not practicable during Armistice Week use any time during the winter. Send for suggestions.

7. Encourage the young people to present a Peace Play or Pageant, to hold an international Young People's Dinner and to participate in the Zelah Van Loan World Friendship Award Contest. The children and young people should be helped in putting on a Lantern Peace Parade.<sup>5</sup>

8. Distribute through each church selected leaflets from the "Brief Summaries Series" on the International Relations of the United States.<sup>6</sup> The numbers ready are:

III The New Prospect for Lasting Peace

IV New Plans for Disarmament

V Twenty American Republics Plan New Institutions for Peace

VI Working for World Peace

VII Shall the United States Join the World Court

VIII The London Naval Conference

9. Secure for distribution to all church members copies of the "Message to the Churches" from the third study conference on "The Churches and World Peace".<sup>7</sup>

The entire program for Armistice Week should express faith in God, loyalty to Christ, love of country and goodwill toward our fellow men of all nations and races.

Approved by the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill, which is composed of officially appointed members representing the constituent communions of the Federal Council, and by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.



## **The Stupendous Tasks Ahead**

**N**OWWITHSTANDING the important gains of recent years in settling the problems left by the war and in organizing the world for peace, much still remains to be done.

First, the nations need to disarm their minds. They must overcome their suspicions and fears and animosities. They need to reduce their armed forces and their colossal budgets for war preparation. They must get rid of the continuing war-mind, the belief that war is inevitable, that war is the only final settlement when national interests and policies clash, and that peace is only a lull in hostilities in which to prepare for the next war.

Second, the nations, in all their policies, such as the making of tariffs, the use of armed forces among so-called backward people, and the handling of embassies and con-

sulates, must ever keep in mind the development of the spirit of international justice and goodwill.

Third, the nations must press earnestly forward in building the institutions for peace. They need to perfect their treaties for the peaceful settlement of every kind of controversy. They need to develop practical methods for immediate dealing with emergencies. The menace of war anywhere is a vital interest everywhere. The nations should unite in maintaining international law and order, just as in a single community the first interest of every loyal citizen is to maintain local law and order.

These urgent ends depend on nation-wide education. Millions of men and women, young people and children, must be trained in these matters. They need to understand the fundamental ideals and principles of the new era in which we live. The modern world is a universal neighborhood. It can survive only on the basis of a universal brotherhood.

## **The Opportunity and Duty of the Churches**

**T**HE churches are facing today a unique opportunity and duty. They, more than any other single institution, can educate the millions to understand and appreciate the signs of the times. Faith in a warless world is called for. Courage to work and sacrifice for it must be aroused. Faith and courage, understanding and determination, these are the keys to the new world in which wars shall be no more and the energies of the nations shall be turned to the achievement of justice, righteousness, joy and fullness of life for all. These great educational tasks are peculiarly appropriate for the churches.

## **Some Concrete Steps**

**T**HE guiding principles in the program to world peace are embodied in the World Peace Pact. We must make this Pact effective by applying its ideals and its spirit to every concrete issue. Among specific objectives we mention the following:

1. Refusal to be stampeded into building navies up to the limits permitted by the Naval Treaty.

After expressing its grateful appreciation of the ratification of the London Naval Treaty by the Senate, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, on July 25, said:

"We would call the attention of the churches to the fact that the building of the new ships allowed the United States under the treaty is permissive, not mandatory. Inasmuch as the tonnages permitted by the London Navy Treaty have been fixed upon disappointingly high levels, we seriously question the advisability of entering into the naval construction program required if the United States is to build the so-called 'treaty navy'. It has been estimated that the cost to the American people of such a building program would approximate a billion dollars. Already, according to the President, the United States is spending more money on its army and navy than any other nation in the world.

"Moreover, the United States, in agreement with fifty-six other nations, has renounced war as an instrument of national policy. We can best evidence our faith in these peace pledges by refraining from building up to the limit of the tonnages allowed under the London Treaty."

2. Ratification of the Protocols making the United States a member of the World Court.<sup>1</sup>

3. Ratification of the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty.<sup>1</sup>

4. Adoption by the United States of a standing procedure by which when a war menace arises the United States shall promptly confer with other nations in seeking a peaceful solution.

5. Assurance to the nations that the United States will not, by insisting on neutral rights, give "aid and comfort" to a nation that violates its peace pledges in the Pact, and that the United States will not be an accomplice of a nation that commits the crime of war.

6. Complete delegatization of war by making its prohibition a basic principle of accepted international law.

7. Insistence on the abolition of compulsory military training in all civilian educational institutions.

8. Continued cooperation with the League of Nations in seeking the limitation and reduction by all nations of all types of armaments—sea, land and air.

## **Call to 150,000 Churches**

**W**E summon our Christian brethren in every communion and in every congregation to ponder upon these vital matters and then to take their parts with intelligent understanding, loyal faith and undaunted courage. Let them as Christian citizens unite in making the World Peace Pact truly effective. In proportion as the spirit and intent of the Pact are applied to international controversies will the ideals of Christ's kingdom be found operating in the life of the world and His spirit at work in humanity.

<sup>1</sup>A special pamphlet dealing with this topic is ready. It should be in the hands of every pastor.



## Grounds for Thanksgiving

**Y**EAR by year we see the world steadily progressing toward enduring peace. As they face their continuing task the churches may well give thanks to God for these gains. Among them the following have special significance.

1. Fifty-seven nations have made official pledges to each other never to resort to war and all ways to seek the solution of their controversies only by peaceful means. These pledges put international relations on a new foundation and establish a new moral basis for peace programs and for patriotism in each land. The honor of the nations is committed to effective peace programs. The importance of these commitments can hardly be exaggerated. They can create a new era provided the people hold their respective governments morally responsible for strict observance of the commitments.

2. The London Naval Conference was the first outstanding effort to give practical effect to the World Peace Pact. The gains for peace, while considerably less than hoped for, were real. A six-year naval holiday for battleships was agreed to and nine of these ships are to be scrapped. Limitations were agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and Japan for cruisers, destroyers and submarines. Dangerous naval competition between the three nations was thus curtailed, and with this result mutual confidence and goodwill should grow.

3. The London Naval Treaty has been ratified by two of the three nations concerned, the United States and Great Britain, notwithstanding the opposition of big navy advocates in each land.

4. The principle of holding international conferences for dealing with menacing situations has been strengthened. Herein lies the hope for permanent peace.

5. Signature by the United States of the Protocols providing for American membership in the World Court brings that important step distinctly nearer. This signature, however, to become effective, must first be ratified by the Senate.

6. The adoption by the nations of Europe of the "Young Plan" for dealing with Germany's reparations and debt payments has completed the settlement of Europe's acute post-war problems. An international bank for handling the payments has been set up, taking these problems out of politics. The complete withdrawal of all French troops of occupation from German soil is the first notable result of the Young "liquidation of the war". A serious cause of resentment and indignation in the relations of Germany and France has thus been removed.

7. Plans are under way to bring the League of Nations Covenant into agreement with the World Peace Pact excluding war as a method for coercing a treaty breaking nation. The statesmen of Europe and of the United States are thus coming to a common mind on the fundamentals of world peace.

8. The churches of Christ in America, as in other lands, through prophetic utterance and through the processes of education, are registering their influence against war and for the strengthening of the institutions of peace.

## Grounds for Concern

**O**NE should not, however, be over optimistic. Many disquieting evidences remain that the war mind of the nations is still powerful. We list a few of the more significant evidences.

1. At the London Naval Conference, the security afforded by the World Peace Pact appeared to have little consideration. The negotiators bargained about tons and guns, speed and age, as though war between the great nations was still quite probable. The Conference was carried on too much with the expectation of war and too little with the expectation of peace.

2. In each country "big navy" advocates, both during the Conference and in discussions after it, all envisaged war and professed great anxiety lest the concessions made at the Conference by their respective delegations had endangered "security". They assumed that "security" depends on an "adequate" navy.

3. Already "big navy" advocates in the United States are advocating a billion dollar building program, so as to have a "treaty navy".

4. In spite of the Peace Pact, the League of Nations, the Locarno Treaties, and many arbitration treaties, the nations as a whole are expending more on military and naval budgets than before the World War. The United States, though the safest nation in the world from the standpoint of attack, is spending, according to President Hoover, more than any other nation in the world on her naval and military budgets.

5. The refusal of citizenship to applicants who, on religious grounds, decline to promise to bear arms, placing loyalty to conscience above all other considerations, is disquieting.

6. The required enrollment of thousands of students in the R. O. T. C. makes increasingly difficult the development of the will to peace among many of our youth.



# ARMISTICE SUNDAY

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## THE WORLD PEACE PACT AND THE PROGRAM FOR WORLD PEACE



COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND GOODWILL  
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